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BOOTH'S THEATRE-2-" Cambie."
DALY'S THEATRE-2 and S-" Needles and Pins."
HAVERLY'S PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2 and S-" Virginia and S-" V ginius."

HAVER: Y'S 14TH STREET INEATRE—2 and 8—" Revels."

HAVER: Y'S 14TH STREET INEATRE—2 and 8—" Enchantment."

MAPISON SQUARE TREATRE—2 and 8:30—" Hazel Kirke."

PARK THEATRE—2 and 8—" The Legion of Honor."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREIS—2 and 8—" Sarah Hart-

Burn."
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NO. 3 EAST 14TH ST.—Exhibition.
STEINWAY HALL.—'Ediph.'
TERRICE GARDEN—R-ception.
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New-Dork Daily Gribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-There was a tumult in the court room at the hearing of the Cissey hbel suit in Paris yes terday. - The Montenegrins are to occupy the town and district of Dulciguo with 400 men and twelve pieces of artillery. === The Irish State trials are to begin December 28, not on December 17, as previously reported.

Domestic .- Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson has bought an interest in a Columbus (Ohio) paper. fire in Cincinnati caused a loss of over \$40,000 --- Two men were killed by a snowslide in Colorado, Saturday. === Indian Agent Berry has given bonds for his appearance at trial = M. de L. Hawley and Demetrio Domingues, two murderers, were hanged vesterday, the former at Salem, Va., and the latter at Phonix, Arizona; both men confessed their guilt Several mills in Troy, N. Y., have stopped work, owing to the low water. - New extenmons were authorized yesterday at the meeting of the Denver and Rio Grande stockholders in Colorado Springs. - Over 1,000 bouts Canals. === Ex-Canal Auditor F. S. Thayer died at Colorado Springs, Col.

CHY AND SUBURBAN, -One man was killed and four were injured by the fall of a bridge scaffolding across the Harlem River yesterday. === An in portant decision affecting the legality of the taxation of bank stock in this city was given in the United States Circuit Court. == In the General Term of the Supreme Court a decision was handed down affirming the decision of Judge Daniels reinstating Police Commissioner Smith, = Mr. Beecher, at his prayer-meeting explained why he is thankful .== Gold value of the legal-tender silver dellar (4121; grains), 87.34 cents. Stocks active and higher, but later reacting and closing weak and unsettled.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate colder and cloudy or partly cloudy weather. with chances of light snow. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 31°; lowest, 24°; average, 273,6.

The first step has been taken in the matter of the Broadway Underground Railroad, Anplication was made vesterday for the appointment of Commissioners who are to report to the Court whether the road should be built under Broadway, and if so, in what manner.

The British captain who repaid the hearty hospitality of the Norfolk Navy Yard with an insult to the American flag, has been directed to take his ship out of the dock at once. This was done by direction of the Secretary of the Navy after the vessel had been examined to see whether it was in a condition to reach another port. Considering that every facility had been extended to the captain to repair the damages his ship had sustained, his churlishness was a unique violation of international good manners, and deserved the severe rebuke it has received.

Mayor Cooper has approved the resolution of the Aldermen which calls upon Mr. Whitney for an opinion whether the Common Council has the legal right to forbid the presentation of the Passion Play. If it should be held that the Board has that right under the section of the Charter which empowers it to regulate places of amusement, there can be little question that public sentiment will demand the exercise of it. And yet it would be a much more effective and useful veto upon the project with respect to its influence upon the community and upon the possible theatrical manager of the future. if the play should be presented and fail utterly because a self-respecting public refused

to zo to see it. The decision of Judge Wallace that the New-York law of 1866, under which the assessments upon the shares of National banks in this city were made, is invalid, will have a limited application, but still one which will seriously affect the tax returns of this year. His decision was grounded upon the fact that the law did not permit bank shareholders to deduct their debts from the amount subject to assessment. The imperfections of the law have, however, been removed by an act which has gone into effect within the past six months. The decision, therefore, applies only to those cases in which assessments were made before this became a law. This includes all

which has already begun suit under this deci-

The elevated railroad complication Brooklyn, whereby a corporation which ought to be able to worry along with two receivers at the most, has been provided through the rival efforts of two Supreme Court Judges with no less than four, shows signs of disentanglement, Judge Cooke heard a motion yesterday for the removal of his two receivers, and learned for the first time of the close connection of one of them with the former management of the road. The Judge frankly admitted that if he had known this the appointment would not have been made. The incident suggests the obvious truth that eternal vigilance is the price of wisdom in appointing receivers, though necessarily Judges cannot be expected to know the whole history

of the men they are called upon to name. There is no person in this country with better authority for writing on the education of women, and the Harvard plan, than the correspondent whose communication we publish this morning. Nevertheless one or two positions taken in this letter will be regarded with some reserve. It is doubtful, for instance, whether the little interest taken in the Harvard examinations for women and the Harvard "Annex" is due to any lack of popular knowledge on the subject. We can testify that no educational movement for years past has had more newspaper notice. The women did not respond-not because they did not know about it, but because they did not want it. The suggestion to "small women's colleges" of a change in their aim will be apt to provoke some sharp dissent. But the letter deserves throughout the most careful attention from all really interested in a higher education for women.

The classical epithet "bloated bondholder," as applied to the owners of Government bonds, is not only inaccurate as a rule, but, it is proved now, highly ungallant as well. The tables prepared by the Census Office to show the distribution of the registered four per cent and tour-and-a-half per cent bonds disclose the fact that the proportion of women among the bondholders is much larger than has been generally supposed. In the New-England States, the land of thrifty spinsters, 30 per cent of these bonds are owned by women; in the Middle States, 19 per cent; in the Western States the same proportion, and in the Southern States 22 per cent. The statistics contained in these tables prove with an exactness from which there is no escape that the public debt is held by the people, and that the dropsical boudholder is a myth, born of in the amount issued by the national banks. the falsehoods of demagogues and the imagination of dupes.

THE PLACE TO BEGIN. The Democratic newspapers that have stopped both ears to any reference to that great stroke of policy by which the fide of disaster was turned in the closing days of the late campaign, and California, Nevada and New-Jersey were saved out of the wreck-to wit, the issuance of the Morey letter-and have plunged into a discussion of Civil Service Reform for a change of subject, are a great deal funnier than they know. The seriousness with which that great Democratic organ of the interior, The Oswego Palladium, announces that " after some reflection upon the "subject" it has "decided to join with The " World, The Buffalo Courier, The Rochester " Union, and other leading Democratic papers "in the movement mangurated by them to " bring about reform in the Civil Service of the "Government," is so essentially comical that it must excite laughter even in the offices of the "leading Democratic papers" to which, after so much deliberation, it brings the reinforcement of its reflective and cautious mind. Then, too, the calm and self-poised ponderosity with which it goes on to describe the bill which "We shall urge the present "Democratic Congress, at its next session, to pass," in order to "remove the Civil Service entirely from politics"; the modest air with which it says, " We shall favor competitive candidacy and the retention of all appointees just so long as the public inter-"ests shall be best served by such reten-"tion," and "We propose to make this a "Democratic measure and to inaugurate it immediately, while the Democracy have both branches of Congress"; and the frankness with which it adds that "the party was never in better shape to adopt Civil Service "than it is now," for the reason that "it has "no prospect of Federal patronage for four vears at least, and it has, therefore, no "offices to lose;"-all these things are a great deal funnier than the writer had any idea of. The conventional deaf man of the stage-who answers the loudest dan with philosophical remarks about the weather, and says promptly "A drop o' rye" to the whisper What'll you drink ?"-is an absolutely melancholy spectacle compared with the roaring comedy these people are enacting with their erious discussion of Civil Service, when they are inquired of concerning the Morey forgery and the great swindle by which the Democratic party stole New-Jersey, California and

The hilarity of the performance is greatly promoted by the soberness brought to the discussion by The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier. That journal thinks likewise that 'the conditions are singularly propitious.' The suddenness of the discovery in so many Democratic newspaper offices that a Democratic defeat furnishes singularly propitious conditions for retorming the Civil Service is as remarkable as the unanimity and fervor with which they urge immediate reform. There is a general agreement, in which the Oswego organ permits itself, "after some reflection," to be included, that the most auspicious time to reform the Civil Service is when the Democrats have nothing to lose by it. The tune has changed just a little since the election. Before the election they were erying for a "change" which should give the Democrats all the offices. Since then they have been calling for a "reform" which would give them not more than half. The Charleston paper avows two objects in urging the reform. One is "to improve the char-"acter of the service by exacting fitness "and capacity when appointments are 'made," and the other "to get rid of "those public men who procure exalted positions by promising offices to 'the boys who run the machine." Could anything be more delightful than this? Consider for a moment who it is, the organ of what party, that philosophizes on this high plane concerning the need of exacting fitness and capacity, and of getting rid of "the boys who run the in twain in this State little more than a year ago over-what? Any question of principle? Not the slightest; but simply and confessedly upon differences over a distribution of the

tended to exact fitness and capacity, but each desired to reward the boys who run its own machine. And a party, too, whose only show for success in the late election depended upon a union of the contending factions in this State, brought about by an open and shameless public lottery for the division between them of official spoils. Could anything be more ludicrous than the attitude of the otgans of such a party undertaking with a serious countenance to discuss projects for reforming the public service and getting rid of "the boys"?

No, no; the farce roars too loudly. If they are so determined to change the subject from the Morey letter and the grand strategy with which they closed the campaign, and if they must talk about Civil Service Reform to keep their minds occupied, let them by all means take hold of something within their reach. Right here in the City of New-York is the place for them to begin. Here they have the power, and nowhere else is there, by common consent, so promising an opening or so grand a field for carrying into effect the projects they seem so much interested in. Let Tammany Hall, for instance, or Irving Hall, or any of the numerous wings and factions, take up the suggestion which comes from Charleston to improve the character of the public service in this city by exacting fitness and capacity and getting rid of "the boys who 'run the machine." In what organization or what hall or waat committee could such a proposition be made without exciting a general smile which, if the proposer maintained his gravity, would presently broaden and deepen into a grand guffaw? And yet this is the proper place to begin at; the only place, in fact, in the North where they can demonstrate their sincerity and give the reform a fair start. Let the preaching and the practice of the new gospel begin at Jerusalem. It seems too bad that all the energy now being expended in urging upon the Democratic Congress the need of reforming the public service should be so misapplied. New-York City is the place for Democratic Civil Service Reform to begin. Bring your batteries to bear upon Boss" Kelly and the other city leaders gentlemen. Tell them they must exact fitness and capacity when appointments are made and get rid of the boys who run the machine. See what they'll say to it.

SMALL BILLS AND COIN.

About 7 per cent of the entire amount of legal-tender and national bank notes outstanding now consists of one and two dollar notes. The report of Controller Knex, which sets forth this fact, also shows that there has been an increase in the whole amount of these small notes outstanding, in spite of a decrease Since the resumption of specie payments these banks are not permitted by the law to take out new notes of less than \$5 each, so that their circulation of such notes has steadily diminished from \$7,718,747 to \$3,499,662. But the demand for small notes has been met by increased issues of legal-tenders from the Treasury, so that while the amount of one and two dollar bank notes has decreased \$4,219,025, the amount of such legal-tenders outstanding has increased \$3,491,584, and wholly within the last year. It is noteworthy, too, that there has been a marked increase in the amount of \$5 notes outstanding, and mainly in legal-tenders. The banks have taken out in additional \$5 notes \$1,998,940, while they have had retired \$2,159,976 in one and two dollar notes, during the past year. But the amount of \$5 legal-tender notes outstanding has increased \$5,521,105 during the year, and at the same time amount of one and two dollar legal-tender notes has increased from \$38,258,667 November 1, 1879. to \$43,784,218 November 1, 1880, or amount of small notes outstanding, which had been going on for some years prior to the date of the last annual report, and which was considered a favorable feature of the financial position, has now been arrested,

All competent financiers and economists have agreed that it was desirable to bring coin into more general use, so that in any time of emergency the metallic reserve in the hands of the people should be large. All agree, also, that this cannot possibly be effected unless room is made for coin by withdrawing small bills. The use for small money is not susceptible of indefinite expansion, as is the use of money instead of credit in the larger dealings or hoards. Wholesale traffic, in its use of money, is like a great river, through which all the water that may be poured into it will flow. But retail and pocket use of money is like a pipe of a certain size; at any given time it can carry only a certain quantity of liquid, and if we have filled it with water we cannot get in any oil. To whatever extent, at any time, we fill the pipes of circulation with small bills, to that extent we cannot get in coin.

The capacity of a country to use small money is not stationary, however, but changes slowly with the condition of the people and the activity of trade. Of this we have proof in the fact that this country during the past year has absorbed a large amount of coin, although, as we see, it has at the same time added \$3,365,575 to its small note circulation. In the report of Treasurer Gilfillan, it was shown that \$12,256,802 in silver dollars had entered into the circulation during the past year. The amount of \$1 and \$2 50 gold pieces which has entered into circulation is unknown, but is not large. The amount of small notes (of \$1 or \$2 each) and of silver dollars in circulation on the 1st of November for three years past has been:

| 1878. | 1879. | 1880. otes.... \$47,567,816 \$43,918,365 \$47,293,940 1 dollars 4 922,623 13,002,842 25,259,644

The increase of \$15,632,377, or nearly 28 per cent, in a single year, would indicate a remarkable change in the condition of the people, in their ability to purchase and in the freedom and activity of their retail trade, if it could be wholly attributed to that cause. No doubt to that cause some part of the increase is due. But two other causes have combined to create a temporary demand for the silver dollars and the small notes. The first is that some of the banks in the interior, finding it cheaper, under the regulations of the Treasury, to procurs silver dollars than legal tenders from New-York, and conceiving that any drain upon them might be checked by offering to creditors a bag of silver, have taken some of that com into their reserve instead of notes. But the use of this inconvenient coin in bank reserves will necessarily be limited. The second is that there has undoubtedly been a large hoarding of money "machine." It is the same party that split by the poor and more ignorant laborers, and especially by the colored prople since payment for the cotton crop of 1879 commenced. No other explanation has been given of the

fifteen months. More than a hundred millions in money has gone out of the banks of this city and out of the Treasury, of which only a small part is found in all the national banks of the country according to the returns of last month. In this hoarding of money by the poorer and more ignorant classes, millions of small bills may easily have disappeared from circulation for a time.

Neither of these causes, it will be seen, can be expected to operate long or to create a demand for any considerable addition to the circulation of small notes and coin. The few banks that care to carry silver in their vaults at all will soon be supplied. The poor laborer, as his hoard increases, will soon pick out his small bills for use, and keep larger bills. The recovery of the people from a condition of great depression to one of great prosperity has been felt, and any increase hereafter in the amount of money that can be used in the retail purchases must be slower, and more closely proportioned to population. The problem for Congress this winter is the same as if the temporary disturbances had not seemed to set aside permanent laws. If it is desirable to get coin into general circulation and use, as it surely is, that can be done only by restricting and reducing the supply of small notes.

A POLITICAL MURDER.

Louisiana has been disgraced by another political murder. Dr. William B. Jones, Editor of The North Louisiana Republican, one of the few Republican papers in the State which have been permitted to survive under Democraticrule, was assassinated by Democrats at his home at Lake Providence on the night of November 3. His partner, B. H. Lanier, was attacked by the same persons, but escaped to the swamps, where he lay hidden for twenty-four hours. No particulars of the murder have been published. The New-Orleans papers dispose of it in a paragraph, and are careful not to give the names of the assassins. The Associated Press dispatches are equally guarded and indefinite. Dr. Jones's paper, in its issue of November 6, contains at the head of its editorial columns the following article:

To-day our columns are draped in mourning for ou te able and distinguished Editor and friend, who was foung ans estimated on the night of the 34 of Novembero far as we know, without a word, cause, or provocation. Dr. Jones was an emment physician, an accorplished orator, an amiable, Kind-hearied man and a tru friend. His untimely death should be mourned by al classes of right-minded and well-disposed citizens with out regard to party or political bias. Only two hours before his tragic death he pleaded with and begged us to depart from this parish, and cross the river int Mississippi, because he believed that we would be killed in a similar masner before the dawning of the fellow ing morning. His death, and the manner of it, is to be deeply deployed by this community, for the parmin offens which such crimes always catall upon any Chritian and civilized country. In the interest of the public good we forbear further comment at present, and mus content ourself by awaiting a judicial investigation of he sad affair-if, indeed, such is to be had.

Here it will be observed is no account of the manner of the assassination and no mention of the men concerned in it. The surviving editor evidently fears to irritate the assassins by telling the story of their crime. Knowing that his own life is at their mercy, he is prudently reticent, and writes as if a revolver were pointed at his head. His last sentence throws a strong light on the condition of society in Northern Louisiana. He awaits "a "judicial investigation of the sad affair-if, in-'deed, such is to be had." It seems that there is a doubt wnether there will be any judicial investigation. A prominent and respectable citizen of a county-seat village, which, according to the gazetteers, has four churches, is assassinated in cold blood, and the local newspaper of which he was the editor intimates that the courts will take no notice of the occurrence. Unhappily it cannot be said that such an intimation does injustice to the Louisiana courts. They never investigate political murders, because the judges and \$5,525,551. Thus the steady reduction in grand jurors are Democrats, and the victims of such murders are invariably Republicans. The whole truth about crimes like that committed at Lake Proyidence never gets before the public unless a Congressional Committee makes them the subject of a special inquiry, or a Northern newspaper correspondent does a little quiet investigating for the journal he represents.

Lake Providence is in a bad region. It is the county town of East Carroll Parish. Across the river, separated from East Carroll by a single county, is Yazoo County, Mississippi, where assassination is practised by the Democrats as a legitimate campaign method, North of East Carroll is Chicot County, Arkansas, which was the scene of a bloody negro massacre a few years ago. To the west lie the Parishes of Quachita and Morehouse, which had a dark history during the reconstruction period. Not far to the south is the Parish of Tensas. where the Democrats hunted and killed negroes for three days during the campaign of 1878. No explanation of the murder of Dr. Jones is given other than that furnished by his friend and 'partner, Mr. Lanier, who says his only offence was that he was a Republican. and who pays a tribute to his character as "a "fine physician, and an amiable, kind-hearted "man." If the affair should ever be investigated, however, we have no doubt a number of "the best civizens" of East Carroll will be ready to make oath that the killing grew out of a personal quarrel, and that there was nothing political about it. This is the usual sequel to such affairs in the South. It sometimes turns out, however, that these same "best citizens," who, with solemn faces, "de-"plore the unfortunate occurrence," had a hand in planning or executing the crime.

QUESTIONS OF THE FUTURE.

It is perhaps well enough, in the dearth of topics of immediate political interest which follows the close of the Presidential canvass. for distinguished statesmen like Mr. Jay and Mr. Boutwell to map out a future policy for the Republican party, or to speculate on the course of the incoming Administration toward the South. But the views they express in magazine articles, however suggestive and interesting they may be, are only the individual opinions of the writers. The questions they handle are still a long way ahead, and the country is in no hurry to anticipate the time for dealing with them in a practical way. It is more than three months before the newly-elected President will be called upon to give public expression of his policy, and it is more than a year before the time fixed for the meeting of the new Congress, upon which he must depend for aid to carry out that policy in case it involves more than the faithful execution of the laws now upon the statute-books.

Happily, the South will have a chance to show the country what it is going to do with itself before the new Republican President or the new Congress will be faced by questions growing out of its political condition. There are manhopeful indications of a break in the intolerant public sentiment of that section. The debates during the coming session of Congress ought to show whether these indications are mere ebullitions of disappointment at the overthrow of surprisingly large withdrawal of money from the ambitious scheme of Southern domination,

the part of a considerable portion of the population that there shall be honest elections in the future, and that the political rights of the blacks shall be maintained. If the cracks in the solid South go deeper than the surface, they will be sure to widen during the ensuing year. Elections will be held in many of the Southern States before the meeting of the new Congress in December, 1881. The manner in which they are conducted will afford valuable indications to the President and Congress as to whether the South is going on in the same old rut, or is resolved at last to overchrow the gigantic injustice and oppression of the one party system. The first elections at which there can oe any application of the Federal election laws will occur in 1882, when members of Congress will oe chosen. During the long session of 1881-'82 there will be ample time for Congress to act with deliceration and wisdom, and on the basis of the situation as it may then exist, in regard to the question of amending those laws.

At present the tendency of the public mind is unquestionably toward such an extension of the Federal statutes as will make them applicable to all elections National in their character, and will secure their more efficient enforcement. There is no occasion, however, for an immediate agitation of the subject beyond what may grow out of a fuller knowledge of the performances in certain Southern districts at the recent election The country is cheerful and busy, and very hopeful about the tuture. It is not inclined to borrow trouble, and tee's a happy confidence that it will be able to settle the problems of next year when next year comes, without bothering about them in ad-

With the first cold snap of approaching winter come the usual reports of daring highway robberies. It is so always in this city. The necessities of the eason compel the rogues to desperate acts. Usually the tramps get the discredit of these crimes, but it is the experience of the detectives that they do not deserve the odium. The tramp as a rule is of a spiritless and lazy nature, and when he can no onger live in the parks as in summer he is content to r sort to the station-houses and tramps' lodgings for protection from the inclement weather. It is the experienced and habitual criminals who resort to such daring highway robberies as we chronicled to solicit aid." yesterday. And their success is due to the fact that they carefully plan and boldly execute their crimes. They study the habits of their intended victims; their hours for leaving and returning to their homes; the condition of the streets at the hours when they are to act; the avenues of escape, by rear lots, etc., and hundreds of other surrounding circumstances. The inclamency or winter impels the habitual criminals to new crimes, because they cannot, like the mere tramp, ask the shelter of the station-house, but have to live in inding from the police. Hence they must make provision for their support, and when out of money they are forced to new crimes, and to take greater risks than they like.

A year ago General Plaisted thought that Garcelon and his associates were right in deciding that votes returned for Moses B. Bragdon should not be counted for Moses P. Bragdon, though there was no Moses B, in the State, and though there was strong reason to believe that some scoundrel had changed the P to a B by a deft stroke of the pen. It would be interesting to know whether he now thinks that ballots bearing the name of Harris N. Plaisted should be counted for Harris M. Plaisted, because if such ballots cast at the late State election are not so counted Harris M. Plaisted will not be the next Governor of Maine. The public would be glad to hear from General Plaisted on this point, and his opinion would be of value to the Republican majority in the Maine Legislature, which will shortly have to decide the question.

All the things the South is solid for are bad. That's what's the matter.

If President Garfield puts all the antiquated statesmen into his Cabinet who are offered him, he will have the finest collection of political bric-a-brac

On Sunday, October 31, after the forged letter and its forged envelope had been produced in Court and the fact of their forgery indubitably established, Chairman Barnum said in a dispatch over his own "The assertion that the Garfield letter is a forgery is no longer seriously made." Is a who could tell a lie like that too good to be suspent forgery? "Hunt the rascal down."

If the Democrats of the country were to decide John Kelly's case, his head would go off without farther debate.

The calm impudence of this remark by The Rickmond Dispatch is worthy of genuine admiration: There is no doubt at all that the Republicans se cured a majority of the next House-if they have secured it at all-by fraud, force and corruption." With fair elections and fair counting in the South, the Republican majerity in Consress would rise to 50 at least, and might reach 75. Nobody knows this better than the Southern editor who talks thus about "fraud, force and corruption." At least 25 seats in Congress were stolen by the Southern Democrats at the last election.

There was nothing stingy about Barnum's lying. It covered the Pacific Slope as with a garment. The Carson Appeal, of Nevada, announces that during the week prior to election it received numerous dispatches from Barnum, who seemed to labor under the impression that it was a Democratic newspaper. One of these dispatches, accompanied by stereotype plates of the Morey letter, contained several thousand words prepaid by Barnum's Committee. The editor sent in reply this dispatch to Barnum: "The letter is recognized as a forgery out here, and you had better admit it as such and have done with the business." Burnum was not discour-aged by a little rebuff like that, the hastened to reply: "You are entirely deceived. It is abso-lutely gennine, and will be admitted so by every-one. Very important that all sent you on the suc-

It is intimated that Chalmers may decline to take the seat which has been stolen for him in Congress. He is not that kind of a man. He has occupied the same seat for two terms when he had no more right to it than he has for the next term. He is a son chivalry, Chalmers is,

Congress will be with us once more a week from next Monday. Let us hope for the best and prepare for the worst.

About the most foriorn person on the surface of politics is the Deputy Democratic editor. He should hitch himself to Forney's Empire.

There is a good deal of silty talk in the Southern press about the evident purpose of the North to "keep the South in subjection." The North has not dreamed of such a purpose. The North keeps itself in subjection to the laws of the land and insists that the South must do the same. That is all there is about it, and the sooner the South stops gramis about it, and the sooner the South stops grum-bling and begins to behave itself the sooner will it become happy.

The World seems to have wearied itself of lying for Beltzhoover. He would not give it a lift by lying for himself. General Hancock maintains his decorous silence,

even in the face of Barnum's Pacific Coast dis-

THE DRAMA.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.

The 300th consecutive performance, at the Madion Square Theatre, of Mr. Mackaye's drama of Hazel Kirke" occurred last night, and was approprintely commemorated. A handsome souvenir, -- in the form of a Russia-leather portfolio, containing the bill of the play and twenty-seven illustrative portraits,-was presented to the ladies of the audience. The representation passed smoothly, and to Mr. Mackaye,-as the man who has made the fortune of the Madison Square Theatre, and without whose intropid spirit, discreet judgment, and faithful, self-sacrifleing industry, the house could not before this became a law. This includes all upon differences over a distribution of the surprisingly large within the past of a determination on that house could not the National banks of New-York City, one of spoils of office, in which neither faction pre- all known channels or reserves within the past of a determination on that house could not the National banks of New-York City, one of spoils of office, in which neither faction pre- all known channels or reserves within the past of a determination on that house could not the National banks of New-York City, one of spoils of office, in which neither faction pre- all known channels or reserves within the past of a determination on the past of a determination of the surprisingly large within the past of a determination of the surprisingly large within the past of a determination of the surprisingly large within the past of a determination of the surprisingly large within the past of a determination of the surprisingly large within the past of a determination of the surprisingly large within the past of a determination of the surprisingly large within the past of a determination of the surprisingly large within the past of a determination of the surprisingly large within the past of the large w

and cordial tribute of recognition and friendly pathy. Mr. Mackage acted Danston Kirke, DRAMATIC NOTES. Mr. Vandenhoff will appear at Chickering Hall o.

Mr. Bartley Campbell's play of "Matrimony" will be presented at Haverly's Theatre, Brooklyn, ners

Mrs. Marie Le Baron's Readings for Young Polks Lawrence Barrett will act in Brooklyn, next week, at Colonel Sinn's Park Theatre.

The Courists in the Pullman Palace Car are at Haverly's Theatre, Brooklyn. That company now comprises Miss Caroline Swatn, Miss Louise Paulia Miss Jeannette Reifferth, Miss Rose Leighton, Mr. W. A. Mes ayer, Mr. J. N. Long, Mr. T. W. Ecker, Mr. Samuel Swain, Mr. W. H. Bray, and J. Gibert

Miss Kate Field has returned to New-York, He The spectacle of "Enchantment," now visible at Niblo's,-which Mr. Haverly intends to make the home of the show-piece and Christmas popular drama,-is freshened by the introduction of a new ballet, new figures and faces, new sceners, and new netors for the dramatic part of the work. The re-vival of this play has proved even more attractive and prontable than its first production was.

It is purposed to make Mr. Woo'f's play of "Laws Tennis" a fixture in New-York for the rest of the season. It has been warmly welcomed at the Bijon Opera House, and it is neatly presented there, and acted with spirit and humor; and it deserves sio cess. The Comley-Barton Company includes Mr. James Barton, Mr. Dizby Bell, J. C. Armand, P. W. Lennox, Lalian Brooks Bell, Hetty Tracy, Mars. Jansen, Nelly Duckson, Mrs. J. H. Rowe, Adelaida Carleton and Mrs. C. J. Johnson.

PERSONAL

Mrs. Schliemann helps her husband in all his scientific labors, superintending excavations under his direction and bravely disregarding sun and dust. She wears while engaged in this work a plan trim dress and jacket, and carries a stout umbrella. Mr. Archibald Forbes, shortly before coming to

this country, visited the battlefield of Sedan, and found that there was no evidence of war to be discerned. The dead had been taken away, the graves obliterated. The only sign of the battle re-maining was a burial crypt in a little town near by, The late "Blue Jeans" Williams believed emphas.

ically in economy. When applied to once to and some charitable cause, he said to the ladies who asked it: "If you would dispose of your jewelry and fine clothes and give the proceeds to this object, and dress as plainly as my wife, you would not need General Mahone, the new Virginia Senator whom

political attitude bothers the strong party menos both sides, made fortune and fresh reputation after the war in rebuilding and reorganizing the dilpp. dated railroads of his State and consolidating the lines running across it from Norfolk to Bristol. A portion of the house of the venerable ex-Senater

Cameron was built in the last century. He has a great reverence for the local antiquities of Harris burg, and points out to visitors the spot on the river bank, near his house, where Harris, the founder of the city, was tied to a tree by the la-dians, who intended to burn him alive, but for some reason changed their mind. General Garfield writes to the Ladies' Seminary,

at Painesville, which lately celebrated his forty. ninth birthday: "I can hardly expect that any other birthday of my life will come to me with me decorations, the whole evening brought back very vivid and sweet memories of my teacher life; and enjoyed again the pleasure of seeing the hand of hopeful, happy youth offering me its helpful bles-ings." When George D. Prentice was editor of The New

England Review he made some reflections upon the management of a Sound boat, then commanded be John Vanderbilt, a brother of the Commodore. A writer in The Hartford Courant says that Vanderbilt was so offended that he called upon Prentice to give him a thrashing. Prentice's office was in the third story of the building, directly at the head of the second flight of stairs. Vanderbilt made his business known, and in less time than it takes to tell it, found himself lying on the sid-walk in front of the door. He soon got up and went to his boat, swearing vengeance. In his next issue Prentico gave an account of the adiar and invited Captain Vanderbitt to call again when he saw fit, at the Vanderbilt to call again when he saw fit, at the same time telling Captain Vanderbilt that he (Prentice) weighed fourteen stone, used both hands with equal dexterity, and swung a pair of fists like the halyard clocks of an East Indian schooner. Vanderbilt did not renew the quarrel. The late Baron Ricasoli greatly disliked court

ceremony and would never wear the court costame. When Victor Emanuel made a triumphal entry into Florence the Master of Ceremonies sent word to Ricasoli that he must wear a gold-embroidered coat and a certain kind of hat for the occasion, &casoli listened to the message, then replied: "Return to the Signor Marchese and say there are two ways for him to choose. Either I go to meet the King en free [dress-coat], or I shall not go." The messenger was frightened out of his wits, and when Breme heard Ricasoli's irreversital reply he also was horribly shocked. "Fil settle the matter," he said, stiffly. So he went to Ricasoli in matter," he said, stiffly. So he went to Ricasoh in person, and made him quite a speech upon eliquette, to which Ricasoh instened without changing a muscle in his face; then at the end he replied: "Signor Marchese, I shall go to a dress-coat of not at all. No Ricasoh ever were livery." The grad master of embroudered coat-tails was in a high rage. "I shall inform his Mojesty." he said with a threat as he turned to leave. "Inform pure." (Tell him, then!) answered Ricasoh, cooky. "But my mind is made up." When Victor Emanuel heard the alor he also shocked his grand master by bursting into a hearty laugh, and said, "Caro Marchese, pray seal word to Baron Ricasoh that he can come dressed at he pleases; he will niways be welcome." So, at the grand entry of the King, Ricasoh appeared in a black dress-coat, buttoned tight as usual, and over it shoue the order and collar of the Annunciata.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—M. Eugene-Marin Labiche, the PARIS, Nov. 26 .- M. Eugene-Marin Labiche, the

dramatist, was received at the French Academy yesterday as the successor to M. De Sacy. GENERAL NOTES.

A party of young ladies in Aberdeen, Miss, turned out one day last week and picked cotton for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church in the town. They picked at the rate of 65 cents per hundred weight. Be ginning at 10:30 o'clock they made \$10 by the day's

The lunatic who has been suspected of setting fire to the Insane Asylum at St. Peter, Minn., 35 mild patient. He has been employed in various occupations in the kitchen and basement. He was known to have been in that part of the basement where the are broke out previous to its discovery, and this fact and certain expressions which have failen from him sines and certain peculiarities of his conduct, form part of the chain of circumstantial evidence which has led to his belief that the fire was his work. A dressmaker in Minneapolis, whose lover

recently parted from her most tenderly, pined for him until her reason was unsettled. He had set out for a business trip and was expecting to return in a short time; but she could not wait. She started for a walk along the ratiroad track, and became possessed with the idea that she was communing with his spirit. The ghost told her who he was and related the circumstances of his death. The ghost conversed with her irrely action her not to be frightened. She went home, took a good deal of strychutne and died.

Mr. Chadwick, in speaking of the changes in American theology wrought within forty years, refers to Andrews Norton, who was one of first to break up the dream of Biblical infallibility amount the Unitarians, nevertheless insisting that it was absorbed lutely essential that a man should admit that "the atthority of Jesus to speak in God's name was attested in the only way it could be attested, by miracolous displays of his power." This was in 1839. Then one could count upon the flugers of one hand the Unitarians who did not agree with Mr. Norton. George Ripley, who so recently ceased from his labors, was the foreflace man. Now you could count upon the flogers of one hand the Unitarians who do agree with Mr. Norton formula of forty years ago. The line of the essential has been pushed still further back. The line of the essential method is pushed still further back. The majority of full-rians to-may do not believe that Jesus made any miracions displays of the Almighty's power. Of those who let it would be hard to find one even who would make belief in such displays an essential factor in religion. Mr. Chauwick contends, moreover, that the changes is Unitarian circles have not been greater than those many others.

Dr. Prime does not think there is any truth in the true criticism that the courones are not trained ministers of power. He saw at the recent Pan-Pressy. terian assembly four American ministers not now ployed in any great city who he thinks are entirely competent to fill any pulpit in any city with acceptance and distinction. He tells what were the best points of these four great auknown young men. They were carned